American Government

Online Course Study Guide

## **Course Objectives**

1. Analyze the nature and purpose of government.
2. Analyze the organization, function, and relationships of U.S. federal and state governments.
3. Explain the origins of democratic ideas and philosophies.
4. Analyze the political beliefs of the country's founders and the influence of these ideas on the development of the United States.
5. Summarize the articles, sections, and amendments of the U.S. Constitution.
6. Assess the impact of the component parts of the U.S. Constitution on American political processes.
7. Compare and contrast the U.S. and state constitutions.
8. Analyze various case studies using U.S. Constitutional principles.
9. Debate civil liberties guaranteed by the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution and by the 14th Amendment.
10. Analyze the role and impact of political parties, media, and interest groups on policy and the U.S. political process.
11. Evaluate the federal and state nomination and election processes to determine if they are an effective and efficient way to choose government leaders.
12. Evaluate the impact of budgeting, taxation, and basic problems of finance on national, state, and local governments.
13. Analyze the impact of courts and the judiciary on public policy.
14. Prepare oral and visual presentations on multiple selected topics using information from the ITT Tech Virtual Library.

## **Grading**

| CATEGORY | WEIGHT | # of Occurrence |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Forum | 30% | 10 |
| Analysis | 20% | 4 |
| Short Answer | 20% | 6 |
| Quiz | 20% | 4 |
| Final Exam | 10% | 1 |
| Total | 100% | 25 |

# Week 1: Illegal Immigration

## **Objectives**

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3. Analyze the political beliefs of the country's founders and the influence of these ideas on the development of the United States.
4. Summarize the articles, sections, and amendments of the U.S. Constitution.
5. Analyze various case studies using U.S. Constitutional principles.
6. Debate civil liberties guaranteed by the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution and by the 14th Amendment. **Forum 1.1 (2.0 hours)**

Title: Illegal Immigrants and U.S. Politics

Respond to the following questions:

* 1. Is the purpose of the government to take care of all people within its boundaries, or should it take care only of its citizens? Explain.
  2. What are your thoughts on the Arizona lawSB 1070, which aims to curtail illegal immigration? Are laws like this constitutional and the best solution to the immigration issue?

## **analysis 1.1 (1.5 hours)**

Title: Political Beliefs

The Bill of Rights*—*the first 10 amendments to the U.S. Constitution*—*places limitations on government conduct and grants citizens individual liberties. In this assignment, you will explore your personal connection to one of these amendments. Choose one amendment from the Bill of Rights that is different from the one discussed in the lesson. Then, respond to the following questions:

1. What is the meaning of the chosen amendment? Explain in your own words. What conduct or freedom is and isn’t covered by it?
2. Why is this amendment important to you? Examine how it affects your daily life by giving specific examples.
3. What role does this amendment play in your interactions with the government and with your participation in the U.S. political process?

*(End of Week 1)*

# Week 2: Federalism

## **Objectives**

1. Analyze the nature and purpose of government.
2. Analyze the organization, function, and relationships of U.S. federal and state governments.
3. Explain the origins of democratic ideas and philosophies.
4. Analyze the political beliefs of the country's founders and the influence of these ideas on the development of the United States.
5. Summarize the articles, sections, and amendments of the U.S. Constitution.
6. Compare and contrast the U.S. and state constitutions.
7. Analyze various case studies using U.S. Constitutional principles.
8. Debate civil liberties guaranteed by the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution and by the 14th Amendment. Title: Medical Marijuana

With many states having legalized its use, medical marijuana is becoming increasingly available. In some of these states, patients are even allowed to grow marijuana for their personal use. On the other hand, the federal government has laws that prohibit the possession of marijuana. In *Raich v. Gonzales*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the U.S. Congress may ban the use of marijuana even where states approve its use for medicinal purposes. The decision was based on the Commerce Clause.

Respond to the following questions:

1. Should states be allowed to regulate the use of medicinal marijuana, or should this be a federal issue? Should the right to privacy extend to a choice about whether to use medical marijuana? Explain.
2. What are the legitimate medical uses of marijuana?

## **short answer 2.1 (1.5 hours)**

Title: State v. Federal Rights

The interplay between federal and state governments is an important component of the U.S. democracy and is governed by principles laid down in the Constitution.

Respond to the following questions:

* 1. What are delegated powers, and what are implied powers? Provide an example of each.
  2. According to the Constitution, which level of the government takes precedence when there is a conflict? Explain.
  3. What is the importance of the *McCulloch v. Maryland* case? What is its significance in the relationship between state and federal governments?

*(End of Week 2)*

# Week 3: Equality of Citizens by law

## **Objectives**

1. Summarize the articles, sections, and amendments of the U.S. Constitution.
2. Analyze the impact of courts and the judiciary on public policy. This lesson covers the civil liberties and rights that the federal constitution as well as state constitutions guarantee to people in the United States. Civil liberties include the rights to free speech and religion and privacy and rights for the criminally accused. You will also consider the reduction in rights that can occur during times of war.

Next, you will discuss the history of civil rights in the United States. You will learn about the legal history of African-Americans, as well as the legal standards in place to protect groups against discrimination. Voting rights and affirmative-action policies will also be covered. By the end of this week, you should gain an understanding of the measures that have been enacted to ensure that all Americans are treated equally by law.

## **Forum 3.1 (2.0 hours)**

Title: Affirmative Action

Affirmative-action policies are used by colleges and universities to remedy the effects of past discrimination and to create a diverse student body. The U.S. Supreme Court has upheld the use of affirmative action in many cases, such as *Regents of the University of California v. Bakke* (1978), *Grutter v. Bollinger* (2003), and *Gratz v. Bollinger* (2003). Go through the listed cases and respond to the following questions:

* 1. Consider the opinions presented in these cases. Is affirmative action still necessary today? Should colleges be required to admit certain numbers of students of diverse demographic backgrounds? Explain.
  2. Can discrimination against minority groups be overcome by using affirmative action? How?

## **short answer 3.1 (1.5 hours)**

Title: Overriding Government Interests

The 14th Amendment to the Constitution grants citizens equal protection by law. The Supreme Court has determined that some ways of classifying people are acceptable, and others are not. This assignment focuses on the types of classifications that are subject to enhanced constitutional scrutiny. Keeping this in mind, respond to the following questions:

1. What is the suspect classification doctrine? What classifications does the Supreme Court consider suspect? Under what circumstances, if any, may the government enact policies to distinguish among persons on these bases?
2. Under what circumstances may the government distinguish among persons on the basis of criteria such as wealth, sexual orientation, and gender? Explain your answer with an appropriate rationale.

*(End of Week 3)*

## **Course Objectives – Media, Political Parties, Interest Groups**

4: Public participation in political process

## **Objectives**

1. Summarize the articles, sections, and amendments of the U.S. Constitution.
2. Analyze the role and impact of political parties, media, and interest groups on policy and the U.S. political process.
3. Evaluate the federal and state nomination and election processes to determine if they are an effective and efficient way to choose government leaders.
4. Analyze the impact of courts and the judiciary on public policy.

:

1. What is the voter registration process in your state? Research and discuss.
2. What ideas can you think of that might make the voter registration process quicker and easier?
3. What registration deadlines fall on or close to election day? Discuss increased use of absentee ballots and mail balloting.
4. Is voting via the Internet a viable solution? How?
5. **Forum 4.1 (2.0 hours)**

Title: Compulsory Voting

Voter turnout in the United States is considerably lower than in most other industrialized democratic countries. Australia, which has compulsory voting laws, has a voter turnout rate in the 90th percentile. Consider these statistics and respond to the following questions:

1. What are the two main reasons people may not be participating in voting in the United States? Discuss ways to remedy the situation.
2. Are compulsory voting laws a viable solution for the United States? Why or why not?

## **Analysis 4.1 (1.75 hours)**

Title: Perspectives on Political Beliefs

Political scientists believe that families play an important role in the socialization process. Families pass along party identification to their children, and politically active families may do so for future generations. Consider the link between your family and your political socialization. Respond to the following:

* 1. Explain your level of political involvement and your party affiliation. Are you registered to vote? Are you a regular voter? Do you participate in both local and national elections? Have you ever joined a political group or participated in a political campaign? How closely do you follow current events? Do you consider yourself a member of a political party, and have you always had the same affiliation?
  2. Interview a family member and explain your family’s political involvement and party loyalties. Discuss and compare the results of your interview with your own answers.
  3. Consider the role your family has played in your political socialization. How important do you think it was in helping you formulate your current viewpoints? What other agents of socialization, for example, school, religious institutions, peer groups, and the media, have been important factors in shaping your political attitudes and why?

*(End of Week 4)*

# Week 5: Role of mass media

## **Objectives**

1. Analyze the role and impact of political parties, media, and interest groups on policy and the U.S. political process.

**Forum 5.1 (2.0 hours)**

Title: Where Do You Get Your News?

The days of the newspaper are disappearing, and more and more Americans are obtaining information from the Internet and cable television. Considering the way you obtain information and the reliability of that information, respond to the following:

* 1. How varied are the sources you get your news and information from? Are they objective or biased? Justify your answer.
  2. Do you listen to political pundits? Do you believe they should be held accountable for their information? Explain. To what extent should people rely on pundits for their news?
  3. What steps should the government take to regulate the media in the United States?

## **short ANSWER 5.1 (2.0 hours)**

Title: New vs. Old Media

The media landscape in the United States has changed dramatically over the past 20 years because of consolidation and the emergence of new types of media. Consider these changes and respond to the following questions:

* 1. How does the new media differ from the traditional media? What are the advantages and disadvantages of each? Consider at least one type from each group and discuss those types specifically. What effect do you think media consolidation has had on the quality of news content in the United States?  *(End of Week 5)*

# Week 6: role of interest groups

## **Objectives**

1. Analyze the role and impact of political parties, media, and interest groups on policy and the U.S. political process.
2. Prepare oral and visual presentations on multiple selected topics using information from the ITT Tech Virtual Library. **Forum 6.1 (1.5 hours)**

Title: Your Congressional Representatives

Interest groups rate congressional representatives on the basis of how often the representatives do or do not support the groups’ viewpoints. These ratings are easily accessible online, and they are an excellent way to discover how your legislator votes on specific issues. Keeping this in mind, respond to the following:

* 1. Research one of your federal legislators by using the ITT Tech Virtual Library. Explain how he or she has been rated by interest groups on at least three distinct issues, for example, abortion, education, and crime.
  2. Discuss what these ratings say about the political ideology of your legislator. Did anything you find surprise you or change your opinion of your legislator?

## **Analysis 6.1 (2.0 hours)**

Title: Interest Groups

Interest groups, such as business groups, professional organizations, religious groups, and advocacy groups, are organizations that citizens join for the purpose of influencing public policy. Considering this information, respond to the following:

1. Research one interest group.
2. Prepare a PowerPoint presentation explaining the history, primary goals, membership makeup, and the importance of the group you chose.
3. Describe the tactics and strategies used by the interest group to promote its agenda.

*(End of Week 6)*

# Week 7: Political Parties

## **Objectives**

1. Assess the impact of the component parts of the U.S. Constitution on American political processes.
2. Analyze the role and impact of political parties, media, and interest groups on policy and the U.S. political process.
3. Evaluate the federal and state nomination and election processes to determine if they are an effective and efficient way to choose government leaders. **Forum 7.1 (2.0 hours)**

Title: Polarized Parties

With the Democrats espousing a liberal agenda and the Republicans supporting a conservative one, Congress is currently more politically polarized than at any other time in more than a century. This polarization makes it much more difficult for the two parties to compromise and pass legislation.

Respond to the following questions:

* 1. Have political parties become too polarized? What can be done to draw parties closer to the middle? How might the U.S. two-party system encourage this division of ideologies?
  2. Does this polarization reflect the values of everyday citizens? Justify your answer.

## **short ANSWER 7.1 (2.0 hours)**

Title: The Two-Party System

Political parties serve an important role in the U.S. democracy—they allow individuals with similar viewpoints to work together to shape public policy. For the most part, the United States has had a two-party system throughout its history. Keeping this in mind, respond to the following:

* 1. Explain how political parties differ from interest groups.
  2. Identify and discuss three reasons given by political scientists to explain the development and persistence of the United States’ two-party system.

*(End of Week 7)*

# Week 8: The Election Process

## **Objectives**

1. Evaluate the federal and state nomination and election processes to determine if they are an effective and efficient way to choose government leaders. **Forum 8.1 (2.0 hours)**

Title: Electoral College

The Electoral College was instituted by the founding fathers as a separation of powers because it ensured that the executive branch would be independent of the legislature. The Electoral College also provided equal representation between large and small states. All but two states, Maine and Nebraska, use a winner-take-all system for awarding electoral votes. Therefore, the candidate with the most popular votes nationwide is not always the candidate who wins the maximum electoral votes. In recent history, Al Gore had more popular votes than George W. Bush in the 2000 presidential election, but he still lost the presidency. This caused many people to reevaluate whether the Electoral College was still necessary and whether it should be eradicated.

Respond to the following questions:

* 1. Should the selection of the President be in the hands of the people rather than the Electoral College? Justify your answer.
  2. How might the Electoral College affect the strategy for a presidential campaign?

## **short ANSWER 8.1 (2.0 hours)**

Title: The Voting Rights Act and Reapportionment

The Voting Rights Act (VRA) is a federal law designed to protect the rights of racial and ethnic minorities and to ensure their representation in office. Its goal is to ensure that states and local governments do not pass laws, enact procedures, or draw district lines in such a way that minority voting power is diminished, whether intentionally or unintentionally. Keeping this in mind, respond to the following questions:

* 1. What is reapportionment, and when does it occur? On what data is reapportionment based, and why is it important?
  2. What is the VRA, and how does it affect the redistricting process?
  3. Is the VRA still needed? Why or why not?

# Week 9: the Executive-Legislature Relationship

## **Objectives**

1. Summarize the articles, sections, and amendments of the U.S. Constitution.
2. Assess the impact of the component parts of the U.S. Constitution on American political processes.
3. Analyze the role and impact of political parties, media, and interest groups on policy and the U.S. political process.
4. Evaluate the federal and state nomination and election processes to determine if they are an effective and efficient way to choose government leaders.
5. **Forum 9.1 (2.0 HOURS)**

Title: Executive-Legislative Relations

Although Congress has the majority of legislative responsibility, the President, too, has some powers in this area. These include State of the Union addresses, veto powers, and presidential signing statements. The President can also issue executive orders. Keeping this in mind, respond to the following questions:

* 1. Which of the listed powers do you believe is the most important for the presidency? Give reasons for your answer.
  2. Is the use of signing statements an unconstitutional subversion of separation of powers? Explain.
  3. Should any of these powers be eliminated, or do you feel the presidency or executive office should have more influence over the legislative process?

## **Analysis 9.1 (2.0 hours)**

Title: Contacting Your Representative

Members of the House of Representatives recognize that they must represent the wishes of their constituents if they want to win reelections, especially because they must run for reelection every two years. Write a letter to your congressional representative about a current policy issue; follow the given instructions:

1. Find the name and address of your U.S. representative.
2. Choose a federal policy issue discussed in the textbook or in the news. Research it sufficiently so that you can explain your position on it and the reason you feel that way.
3. Explain what you would like your legislator to do about the situation and why.

*(End of Week 9)*

# Week 10: The judiciary; and Finance in Public Policy

## **Objectives**

1. Evaluate the federal and state nomination and election processes to determine if they are an effective and efficient way to choose government leaders.
2. Evaluate the impact of budgeting, taxation, and basic problems of finance on national, state, and local governments.

**Forum 10.1 (2.5 hours)**

Title: Balancing the Budget

As of May 20, 2010, the outstanding public debt of the United States was $13 trillion. The federal deficit has grown in recent years because of a combination of the costs of fighting wars, an increased need for public services, and the desire of citizens to have tax cuts. Keeping these important facts in mind, respond to the following questions:

* 1. Should Congress be required to balance the budget every year? What would be the possible consequences of this?
  2. Would a constitutional amendment be the best way to solve the debt problem? Why or why not? Consider the consequences of accumulating too much debt and the possible issues that might be raised if Congress and the president were not able to come to a consensus over balancing the budget.

## **Short Answer 10.1 (2.0 hours)**

Title: The Supreme Court

Throughout most of its history, the Supreme Court has been active in shaping public policy and uses its power of judicial review to decide on the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions. The Supreme Court is made up of nine justices, and its current makeup is philosophically closely divided. Respond to the following questions:

* 1. On what basis does the President select justices for the Supreme Court? What factors influence the likelihood that the Senate will confirm a Supreme Court nominee?
  2. Do the backgrounds—education, political affiliation, and judicial history—of justices affect their behavior on the bench? What is the difference between strict and loose construction of the Constitution? Which do you think is the most appropriate way of interpreting the Constitution and why?

*(End of Week 10)*

# Week 11: final exam

## **Objectives**

1. Analyze the nature and purpose of government.
2. Analyze the organization, function, and relationships of U.S. federal and state governments.
3. Explain the origins of democratic ideas and philosophies.
4. Analyze the political beliefs of the country's founders and the influence of these ideas on the development of the United States.
5. Summarize the articles, sections, and amendments of the U.S. Constitution.
6. Assess the impact of the component parts of the U.S. Constitution on American political processes.
7. Compare and contrast the U.S. and state constitutions.
8. Analyze various case studies using U.S. Constitutional principles.
9. Debate civil liberties guaranteed by the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution and by the 14th Amendment.
10. Analyze the role and impact of political parties, media, and interest groups on policy and the U.S. political process.
11. Evaluate the federal and state nomination and election processes to determine if they are an effective and efficient way to choose government leaders.
12. Evaluate the impact of budgeting, taxation, and basic problems of finance on national, state, and local governments.
13. Analyze the impact of courts and the judiciary on public policy.

*(End of Week 11)*

# Appendix A—Quiz 2.1

**QUIZ 2.1: QUESTIONS**

1. “The institution with authority to set policy for society” is a definition of:
   1. Interest groups
   2. Political parties
   3. Government
   4. President’s advisory team
   5. The media
2. Which of the following best describes *politics*?
   1. It is synonymous with government.
   2. The workings of the major political parties.
   3. The collection of agencies and departments that make up the government.
   4. The attempt to control the machinery of government.
   5. The process that determines who shall occupy the roles of leadership in government and how the power of government shall be exercised.
3. The Americans who wrote the Constitution generally believed which of the following?
   1. Nations are best governed by kings because the common people are incapable of self-government.
   2. Political leaders receive their power directly from God and are answerable only to God.
   3. Politics is a never-ending struggle between the people and their government.
   4. The majority should rule, even if that means that the minority suffers.
   5. The preferable government is one where citizens vote directly on matters of public concern.
4. “A system of government in which ultimate political authority is vested in the people” is a definition of:
   1. Capitalism
   2. Socialism
   3. Mixed economy
   4. Democracy
   5. Communism
5. Why did the American colonists oppose the taxes imposed by the British after 1763?
   1. The Americans wanted to print their own stamps.
   2. The money raised by the taxes went to support government operations in places other than North America.
   3. The American colonists were unhappy because no Americans participated in the legislative body (the British Parliament).
   4. The taxes were placing a heavy burden on the northern states.
   5. The taxes were encouraging slaves to escape from the South to the North.
6. Which of the following describes the U.S. federal system?
   1. Sovereignty is held only by the central government.
   2. The states have exclusive sovereignty and the right to redraft the Constitution.
   3. Both the states and the central government have a common sovereignty.
   4. Two spheres exist, within which, states and the central government exercise sovereignty exclusively.
   5. The central government is granted sovereignty, which it shares with the states.

1. Which branch of national government did the authors of the American Constitution anticipate would be the strongest?
   1. Executive
   2. Legislative
   3. Judicial
   4. All branches
   5. Bureaucracy
2. Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution specifically gives Congress authority to “regulate commerce with foreign nations.” If Congress adopts legislation prohibiting the import of ivory or other products made from elephants, which of the following powers would it be exercising?
   1. Delegated powers
   2. Reserved powers
   3. Implied powers
   4. Concurrent powers
   5. Denied powers
3. The federal system apportions sovereign spheres for the states and the federal government, but this equality is limited by the:
   1. Necessary and Proper Clause
   2. Full Faith and Credit Clause
   3. Privileges and Immunities Clause
   4. National Supremacy Clause
   5. Judicial Power Clause
4. Congress’ power to regulate interstate commerce has, over the years, served to:
   1. Expand states’ powers
   2. Expand the Supreme Court’s powers
   3. Expand the national government’s powers
   4. Balance the power between the states and the national government
   5. Expand the power of individual cities
5. The phrase *power of the purse* refers to which of the following?
   1. The influence of women in the political process
   2. The main issue facing government, which is always a shortage of tax money
   3. The president’s control of the finances of government
   4. The constitutional authority for Congress to raise and spend money
   5. The power of the Senate to unilaterally cut spending in the area of defense
6. According to the political philosophy of John Locke, who among the following create(s) government?
7. God
8. The king
9. The wealthy
10. Landowners
11. The people
12. Which of the following is NOT part of the formal process for amending the U.S. Constitution?
    1. The House votes to propose an amendment by a two-thirds margin.
    2. The Senate votes to propose an amendment by a two-thirds margin.
    3. The President signs a proposal to amend the Constitution.
    4. Three-fourths of the states ratify the proposed amendment.
    5. A constitutional convention is convened if two-thirds of the states petition Congress for one.
13. Which of the following lists the seven stages of the policymaking process in the correct order?
14. Policy evaluation, agenda setting, policy adoption, policy formulation, and policy implementation
15. Agenda building, policy adoption, policy legitimation, policy implementation, and policy evaluation
16. Policy formulation, policy evaluation, agenda setting, policy adoption, and policy implementation
17. Agenda setting, policy formulation, policy adoption, policy legitimation, policy implementation, policy evaluation, and policy change.
18. Policy manipulation, policy adulation, agenda building, agenda implementation, and policy adoption
19. Which of the following was NOT a major weakness of the government created by the Articles of Confederation?
20. It limited freedom of the press—frequently arresting newspaper editors who printed stories critical of the government.
21. It lacked the power to regulate commerce among the states.
22. It lacked the power to collect taxes from individuals, having to rely instead on contributions from the states.
23. It lacked the power to prevent states from printing worthless currency.
24. It lacked the power to create a standing army.
25. Which of the following best describes the Antifederalist point of view?
26. The best government was a unitary one.
27. State sovereignty was preferable to any other option.
28. The U.S. Constitution should be ratified.
29. The Bill of Rights was necessary to increase states’ rights.
30. The Constitution gave too much power to the central government.
31. Suppose a state legislature passes a law making it a crime for anyone to have possessed an assault weapon at any time during the five years prior to the law’s passage. Would this law be constitutional?
32. No, because it is an *ex post facto* law.
33. No, because it is a bill of attainder.
34. Yes, because the Full Faith and Credit Clause allows states to do so.
35. Yes, because the Bill of Rights does not apply to states.
36. No, because the First Amendment protects private gun ownership.

# Appendix B—Quiz 4.1

**QUIZ 4.1: QUESTIONS**

1. When the Bill of Rights was initially added to the Constitution, it applied to which of the following levels of government?
   1. National government only
   2. State governments only
   3. State and local governments only
   4. All levels of government
   5. Local government only
2. Which of the following has the Supreme Court ruled as a suspect classification?
3. Distinctions based on age
4. Distinctions based on gender
5. Distinctions based on race
6. Distinctions based on physical disability
7. Distinctions based on weight
8. The California Supreme Court has ruled that the state constitution requires the state to provide free abortion services for women receiving Medicaid benefits. What is the legal status of the California state court’s ruling?
9. It is unconstitutional because the U.S. Supreme Court has never held that government must provide free abortion services to Medicaid recipients.
10. It is unconstitutional because states may not provide their residents broader rights than those provided by the U.S. Constitution.
11. It is unconstitutional because the Bill of Rights does not mention abortion.
12. It is constitutional because states may grant their residents broader rights than guaranteed by the national Constitution.
13. It is unconstitutional because the Bill of Rights was never approved by the states.
14. According to the Supreme Court, which of the following forms of expression is protected by the Constitution?
15. Libel
16. Slander
17. Obscenity
18. Burning the flag of the United States
19. Pornography
20. Which of the following would most likely be unconstitutional on the basis of the “suspect classification” doctrine?
21. A state law prohibiting persons who have been convicted of felonies from working as public school teachers
22. A state law prohibiting unmarried couples and single persons from becoming adoptive parents
23. A state law allowing landlords to refuse to rent to families with children under the age of six
24. A state law prohibiting noncitizens from working in the healthcare field
25. A state law prohibiting Latinos from voting
26. The process whereby individuals acquire political knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs is known as:
27. Public opinion
28. Political efficacy
29. Political socialization
30. Survey research
31. Indoctrination
32. Which of the following statements is an expression of a low level of internal political efficacy?
33. I don’t have the time to vote.
34. Government is too complicated for me to understand.
35. Many of the people holding public office are dishonest.
36. I believe that government is on the wrong track.
37. I believe that people like me should not be allowed to vote.
38. In which of the following forms of political participation are Americans most likely to take part?
39. Influence others to vote
40. Contribute money
41. Attend political meetings
42. Work for candidates
43. Vote
44. How has Australia remedied low voter turnout?
45. By lowering the voting age
46. By paying citizens to vote
47. Compulsory voting
48. Optional voting
49. Giving tax breaks to those who vote
50. According to the textbook, compared with other industrialized democracies, voter turnout in the United States is probably lower for what reason?
51. Political parties are weaker.
52. The population is older.
53. Citizens are poorer.
54. The population is more religious.
55. The population is younger.
56. The Supreme Court has ruled that freedom of expression is a fundamental right. May the government restrict freedom of expression?
    1. No. The Constitution prohibits all government infringements of freedom of speech.
    2. Yes, if the government can show that a restriction fulfills a legitimate public purpose.
    3. Yes, but only if the government can demonstrate a compelling government interest in restricting freedom of expression.
    4. State government can restrict freedom of speech, but the national government cannot.
    5. Yes, but only if the government applies the restrictions evenly throughout society.
57. Which of the following concepts is NOT found in the U.S. Constitution?
58. Executive powers
59. Legislative powers
60. Enumerated powers
61. Reserved rights
62. Implied powers
63. A city council passes an ordinance (local law) prohibiting employment discrimination against gay men and lesbians. Would this ordinance be constitutional?
64. Yes, because states and localities may grant their residents greater rights protection than provided in the national constitution.
65. No, because the Constitution says nothing about gay and lesbian rights.
66. No, because the Supreme Court has not interpreted the Constitution to grant protection against employment discrimination to gay men and lesbians.
67. No, because the Supreme Court would interpret this ordinance to be discriminatory against employers.
68. No, because the Supreme Court is not permitted to rule on this area of law.
69. Both the national government and state governments may levy income taxes. This is an example of:
70. Delegated powers
71. Reserved powers
72. Implied powers
73. Concurrent powers
74. Denied powers
75. “No State shall . . . deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.” This phrase is found in which of the following sections of the U.S. Constitution?
    1. First Amendment
    2. Interstate Commerce Clause
    3. Fourteenth Amendment
    4. Fifteenth Amendment
    5. Twenty-sixth Amendment
76. The legal requirement that companies and other organizations take positive steps to remedy the effects of past discrimination is known as:
77. Affirmative action.
78. Principle of comparable worth.
79. Strict judicial scrutiny.
80. Separate-but-equal.
81. Reverse discrimination.

# Appendix C—Quiz 6.1

**QUIZ 6.1: QUESTIONS**

1. Which of the following is true of government ownership of media outlets in the U.S?
   1. The U.S. government owns PBS and NPR.
   2. The U.S. government has direct ownership of no media outlets.
   3. The U.S. government directly controls relatively few media outlets.
   4. The U.S. government primarily owns print media.
   5. The U.S. owns an unusually large number of media outlets.

1. Media consolidation means:
2. The government owns the media.
3. The cable news organizations own the talk radio stations.
4. All newspapers must own at least one TV news station.
5. One parent corporation owns various types of media outlets.
6. Newspapers and radio stations cannot be owned by the same corporation.
7. When journalists take an adversarial attitude toward candidates and elected officials, it is sometimes referred to as:
8. Incumbent journalism
9. Attack journalism
10. Prior restraint journalism
11. Defamatory journalism
12. Hypocritical journalism
13. When it comes to policy formulation and adoption:
14. the media play primarily a framing role.
15. the media play no role.
16. government agencies rely heavily on the media to be their advocates.
17. the media are prohibited by the First Amendment from interfering in the policy process.
18. the new media are dominant.
19. Which of the following is true of media bias?
    1. The vast majority of news journalists are Democrats.
    2. The news media is clearly biased in favor of incumbents.
    3. The media prefer positive stories on political candidates.
    4. The media has grown increasingly negative in recent years.
    5. The media has increasingly been dominated by the words of the candidates themselves.
20. “An organization of people who join together voluntarily on the basis of some interest they share, for the purpose of influencing policy” is a definition of a(n):
    1. Political party
    2. Interest group
    3. Political action committee
    4. Agent of political socialization
    5. Social committee
21. Political scientists believe that groups give campaign contributions to candidates seeking office in hopes of gaining access. Which of the following statements best describes the meaning of ‘access’?
22. It is the opportunity to communicate directly with legislators and other government officials in hopes of influencing the details of policy.
23. It is the ability of an interest group to control the votes of an official on major pieces of legislation.
24. It provides interest groups with the opportunity to have their own officials appointed to important positions in the government.
25. It guarantees that elected officials will always support the position of the interest group.
26. It gives elected officials the cash they need to buy information from think tanks.
27. What effect does public opinion have on the success of an interest group in getting the group’s agenda enacted into law?
28. It has no effect.
29. It depends on the type of interest group.
30. It is only significant when the groups form a coalition with other groups.
31. It becomes more likely when it has the support of the public.
32. It depends on how much money the group has.

1. For several decades prior to 1995, PACs gave more money to Democratic candidates for Congress than they contributed to Republican candidates. What is the best explanation for this phenomenon?
2. PACs created by labor unions contributed more money than PACs created by business groups, and Democrats were more sympathetic to labor interests than were Republicans.
3. Business PACs liked to contribute to conservatives, and Democrats are more conservative than Republicans.
4. PACs tended to contribute to incumbents, and most incumbents during this period were Democrats.
5. Democrats needed more money than Republicans.
6. Republicans refused PAC contributions.
7. The strength of an interest group depends on:
8. Alliances with political parties.
9. The ethnicity of the group’s leaders.
10. The region of the country where the group originated.
11. The age of the group’s leadership.
12. When the group was formed.
13. According to the textbook, when it comes to media bias, most Americans:
14. Know they have no choice but to accept it.
15. Believe the government should own the media to avoid bias.
16. Choose the news sources that reflect their particular biases.
17. Simply stop watching the news.
18. Would prefer to see more bias.
19. Political action committees (PACs) are organized to do which of the following?
20. Run candidates for public office
21. Manage protest demonstrations
22. Raise and distribute money in election campaigns
23. Develop ad campaigns
24. Write party platforms
25. Business and trade groups are influential for which of the following reasons?
26. They frequently support third-party candidates.
27. They flood government offices with letters, phone calls, and e-mails.
28. They are well-financed.
29. They rarely challenge the government.
30. They do not use lobbyists.
31. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a short phrase taken from a candidate’s speech by the news media for use on newscasts.
32. Shout signal
33. Media signal
34. Snipe
35. Beep bite
36. Sound bite
37. Since 1960, campaign coverage by the news media has become:
38. Increasingly positive
39. Less sensational
40. Increasingly negative
41. Increasingly pro-incumbent
42. Entirely negative
43. It is said that the media may not tell people what to think, but they do tell people what to think about. This refers to the media’s:
44. Hypnotic role
45. Signaling role
46. Signature role
47. Sacrificial role
48. Sound bite role

# Appendix D—Quiz 9.1

**QUIZ 9.1: QUESTIONS**

1. Organization A takes positions on political issues, raises and spends money in election campaigns, and nominates some of its members as candidates for public office. Organization A is which of the following?
   1. Political party
   2. Interest group
   3. Political action committee
   4. Labor union
   5. Legal foundation
2. Conservatism is a political ideology that favors:
3. large, expansive welfare programs.
4. a more socialist economic system.
5. a national Christian religion.
6. less government involvement in the economy.
7. The Electoral College is the:
   1. school attended by delegates to the party conventions.
   2. system established in the Constitution for indirect election of the president and vice president.
   3. school Congressmen attend when first elected to Congress.
   4. system of primary elections that allows voters to choose the party’s candidate for president.
   5. committee of Congressmen that sets the election rules and district boundaries for upcoming elections.
8. Which of the following statements is most likely to be correct about *proportional representation*?
   1. It requires an authoritarian government.
   2. It tends to create a multiparty system.
   3. It reinforces a two-party system.
   4. It requires a communist government.
   5. It tends to favor voters over elected officials.
9. Which statement best explains the meaning of *divided government*?
10. In Nebraska, the state legislature is both unicameral and bipartisan.
11. In countries with parliamentary government, there is no separation of power between the executive and the legislature.
12. In the United States, since 1969, most years have been marked by one party controlling the White House and the other party controlling at least one chamber of Congress.
13. In states that have the parliamentary system, the legislature usually has multiple parties.
14. In the United States, power is equally divided between the federal and state governments.
15. Which of the following elections always takes place in November of even-numbered years?
    1. General elections
    2. Primary elections
    3. Bond elections
    4. Special elections
    5. Secondary elections
16. In which of the following elections do candidates from the same political party compete against one another instead of candidates from other parties?
17. General
18. Primary
19. Bond
20. Interpartisan
21. Secondary
22. How often must legislative district lines be redrawn?
23. Every 2 years
24. Every 10 years
25. Every 5 years
26. Every 20 years
27. Every 25 years
28. In State X, legislative districts are drawn in such a way that African-American and Latino voting strength is spread among several districts, thus reducing the likelihood of minority candidates winning office. Is this redistricting plan legal?
29. Probably. The Supreme Court allows states discretion in drawing legislative districts as long as the districts are nearly equal in population.
30. Probably. The districts are legal as long as each district has the same number of African American and Latino residents.
31. Probably not. This plan would violate the Supreme Court’s one-person, one-vote rulings.
32. Probably not. The Voting Rights Act prohibits actions that diminish African Americans’ and Latinos’ voting power.
33. Probably not. No redistricting can occur without federal input.
34. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the U.S. Congress?
35. Members of the House must stand for reelection every four years.
36. Members of the Senate must stand for reelection every six years.
37. Members of the House are elected from single-member districts.
38. Members of the Senate are elected in statewide, at-large elections.
39. All members of the House are up for election at the same time.
40. Which of the following actions requires the participation of BOTH the House and Senate?
41. Confirming a presidential appointment to a federal district court.
42. Ratifying a treaty with Panama.
43. Proposing a constitutional amendment to ban flag burning
44. Confirming the presidential nominee for Attorney-General.
45. Ratifying a treaty with the United Nations.
46. Assume that the party balance in the U.S. Senate is 55 Republicans and 45 Democrats. Which of the following individuals would be a Democrat?
47. Chair of the Senate Judiciary Committee
48. Senate Majority Leader
49. Senate Minority Leader
50. Chair of the Telecommunications and Finance Subcommittee of the Energy and Commerce Committee
51. Chair of the Senate Armed Services Committee
52. The detailed work of Congress takes place in which of the following stages of the legislative process?
53. In committees and subcommittees.
54. On the floor.
55. In conference committees.
56. In the Rules Committee.
57. In members’ offices.
58. In the original Constitution, what was the President’s term of office?
59. The President was limited to two four-year terms.
60. The President was limited to three four-year terms.
61. The President was limited to one six-year term.
62. The Constitution placed no limit on the number of terms a President could serve.
63. The President was limited to two six-year terms.
64. Suppose the President suffers a serious illness and is unable to fulfill the duties of the office. What happens then?
65. Either the President or the Vice-President and cabinet together declare the President disabled; and the Vice-President becomes acting President.
66. The President’s spouse becomes acting President.
67. Congress appoints an acting President to serve until the President is able to resume the duties of office.
68. The Constitution makes no provision for such an event.
69. The Senate appoints a temporary President.

1. The Constitution assigns which of the following powers to the Vice-President?
2. To be second in command of the nation’s armed forces.
3. To negotiate executive agreements on behalf of the President.
4. To serve as the President’s emissary to foreign governments.
5. To preside over the Senate.
6. To be commander-in-chief of U.S. forces abroad.
7. Which of the following presidential actions does not require Senate ratification or confirmation?
8. The President negotiates an arms control treaty with North Korea.
9. The President negotiates an executive agreement with Japan to increase agricultural imports to that country.
10. The President appoints an Ambassador to Brazil.
11. The President appoints a new Chief Justice.
12. The President appoints a new Secretary of State.
13. Which of the following constitutional powers or duties does the President NOT have?
14. To declare war
15. To report on the state of the nation
16. To head the nation’s armed forces
17. To veto legislation passed by Congress
18. To give an annual state of the union address

# Appendix E—Final Exam

**FINAL EXAM QUESTIONS**

1. The Constitution lists the powers of the national government and the powers denied to the states. All other powers remain with the states. However, the Constitution does not clearly describe the spheres of authority within which these powers may be exercised. The implied powers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. formed the basis for the doctrine of States' Rights
3. helped to curb the power of the federal judiciary
4. helped to expand the power of the Legislative Branch over other branches
5. allow Congress to create a bank to carry out its listed powers
6. reflect those powers explicitly mentioned in the Constitution
7. The population of the United States has been shifting from the Frostbelt of the Northeast and the Midwest to the Sunbelt of the South and West. Additionally, 80 percent of the population is increasingly urban. How do these changes affect the American political process?
8. The allocation of national financial resources to the states is shifting.
9. The executive branch is submitting more bills to Congress.
10. Energy consumption in homes is shifting from heating to cooling.
11. There are more illegal immigrants entering the nation.
12. The size of the House of Representatives is increasing.
13. Concerns of those who favored the fragmentation and dispersion of power on the one hand (the Madisonian model) and those who favored concentration of power on the other, particularly an energetic executive and extensive national power (the Hamiltonian model), were answered by all of the following **except** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
14. checks and balances
15. bicameralism
16. three branches of government
17. the U.S. Constitution
18. All of these reflect a compromise between Madisonian and Hamiltonian models of government.
19. Hurricane Katrina dealt a severe blow to over a million people in Louisiana and the coastal regions of Mississippi. The widely criticized response of the Federal Emergency Management Association (FEMA) to Hurricane Katrina suggests that the federal administration alone cannot ensure that individual, family, state, or local needs will be met. What policy, supported by events like Katrina, argues for moving more power and responsibility to the states and away from the federal government?
20. States’ rights debate
21. Isolationism
22. Devolution
23. Checks and balances
24. Federalism
25. The statement “Government should provide jobs to all Americans able to work but unable to find employment” is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
26. federalism
27. inherent powers
28. liberalism
29. Unilateralism
30. conservatism
31. American political culture emphasizes three concepts: 1) democracy as an appropriate form of government and its goals of equality, 2) individual freedom, and 3) due process of law. The process of acquiring this culture and political knowledge is a complex and lifelong process.

By what means is a child who visits the U.S. Congress on a field trip with his or her school acquiring political socialization?

1. Church
2. Family
3. Genetics
4. The media
5. School
6. The United States’ Congress is a bicameral legislature and is known as The Great Compromise. What might be the first order of business for a newly elected member of the Senate?
7. Build relationships with senior members of the Senate.
8. Meet with constituents back home to build support for another term.
9. Try to get on a committee that will affect policy, help, and help them get reelected.
10. Vote for the Senate president *pro tempore*.
11. A first-year senator might participate in all these activities.
12. The ability to influence and manipulate public opinion is a significant tool. While the media cannot tell the American public what to think, it can tell them what to think about.

What is the best way to describe the media’s impact upon American politics?

1. Indirect
2. Objective journalism
3. Powerful
4. Signaling
5. None of the above
6. When 40,000 people descend on Washington, DC, to rally for tougher child support laws, this stage of the policy-making process is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
7. issue identification
8. policy coherence
9. policy formulation
10. policy evaluation
11. policy implementation
12. What doctrine is an extension of Locke’s idea that people are able to make rational decisions and that they understand what policies would best serve their interests?
13. Checks and balances
14. Limited government
15. Majority rule
16. Minority rights
17. Separation of powers
18. The filibuster, which permits a few U.S. senators – or even one – to indefinitely postpone or delay a vote in the Senate, is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
19. basic rights
20. civil rights
21. limited rights
22. majority rights
23. minority rights
24. Which of the following statements regarding *The Federalist Papers* is true?
25. Although they shaped debate at the time they were published, they are of little importance today.
26. Many of their arguments were rejected when the Constitution was ratified.
27. They have played a central role in American constitutional history.
28. They were never more than historical curiosities.
29. They were not important at the time they were published, but have gained importance since then.
30. The federal courts can interpret the meaning of laws and of the Constitution, but they are limited by the broad authority of Congress to shape the structure of the federal judicial system and by the types of cases courts can hear. This illustrates what constitutional device?
31. Checks and balances
32. Federalism
33. Judicial review
34. National supremacy
35. Separation of powers
36. When a person charged with a crime in Wyoming flees to Nevada, the governor of Nevada is compelled to return the fugitive when the governor of Wyoming requests his return.

This action is based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. the Commerce Clause
2. the Equal Protection Clause
3. the Full Faith and Credit Clause
4. the Necessary and Proper Clause
5. a writ of habeas corpus
6. In the continuing debate between those who argue for states’ rights and those who favor strengthening the national government, it is commonly said that one’s political philosophy (liberal or conservative) is arrived at only after one’s self-interest is determined. A small Virginia businessman with a vineyard is a conservative.

Which Supreme Court ruling would the wine maker most likely support?

1. Congressional regulation of interstate commerce using civil rights acts of the 1960s
2. A new federal Medicare prescription drug program that mandates billions of dollars in long-term costs to state treasuries
3. A ruling that states could not bar consumers from ordering products from out-of-state small business suppliers
4. The Supreme Court overruling a state’s right to legalize marijuana
5. A Supreme Court ruling that allows Montanans to choose lower taxes over social programs
6. Which one of the following would be an important issue for most Americans?
7. Aid for farmers growing corn in Illinois
8. Aid to a small island nation in Asia
9. Anti-trust laws
10. Policies toward small business
11. The state of the economy
12. Which approach to the role of courts in setting policy is most likely to declare actions of the other branches as unconstitutional, and more inclined to have the courts set policy for the nation?
    1. Judicial activism
    2. Judicial intent
    3. Judicial self-restraint
    4. Originalism
    5. Textualism
13. Congress convenes a hearing to study the effectiveness of its food inspection laws. What stage in the policy process does this illustrate?
14. Issue identification
15. Agenda setting
16. Policy adoption
17. Policy evaluation
18. Policy implementation
19. Which of the following clauses does **not** come from the Amendments to the U.S. Constitution?
20. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
21. Make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press
22. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist.
23. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated
24. Whereas Almighty God hath created the mind free . . .
25. Compare the following two cases:

Case 1: Ohio police officers received a warrant to search a house for a person who was a suspect in a crime. They found him. They also found a locked chest stored in the house. The chest contained illegal materials. The owner of the house was charged with a felony for keeping the illegal materials, but the Supreme Court ruled that the Bill of Rights meant that police officers could not use a warrant for one thing to search an entire house for other things.

Case 2: A Connecticut law made it illegal to use birth control. A married couple bought birth control to challenge the law. The Supreme Court ruled that under the Bill of Rights, the state could not interfere with the actions of a married couple in the most intimate parts of their relationship.

What is the most important connection between these two cases?

1. The Bill of Rights was applied to the states a little at a time.
2. The government cannot interfere with people’s private lives.
3. Police officers and state lawmakers have to know the Constitution.
4. Proper procedures must be followed when enforcing the laws.
5. The two cases have no connection at all.
6. The voters in Jefferson County elect people to the legislature, and these legislators will ultimately make policy decisions on behalf of the citizens of Jefferson County. Which of the following terms best describes the government of Jefferson County?
7. Authoritarianism
8. Direct democracy
9. Federalism
10. Representative democracy
11. Unitary government
12. A sixteen year-old teenager, Bill O. Rights, has been sentenced to life in prison for committing an act of aggravated assault while on probation for a felony burglary conviction. His attorneys have asked the U.S. Supreme Court to overturn Mr. Rights’ sentence as a violation of the Constitutional prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment. On what basis would the U.S. Supreme Court hear the appeal of Mr. Rights?
13. The counsel for Mr. Rights has a right to ask a federal court to intervene because the Eighth Amendment’s prohibition against cruel and unusual punishments applies not just to actions of the federal government, but to state governments as well.
14. The U.S. Supreme Court would most likely hear the case because it is interesting and, as a rule, the justices enjoy deciding unique and noteworthy cases.
15. The U.S. Supreme Court would be required to consider the case because the appeal would be made by a juvenile and the punishment under appeal involves life in prison, and the original verdict was tried in federal court.
16. The U.S. Supreme Court’s decision to hear the appeal would depend on the acquiescence and consent of the Chief Justice, who has sole responsibility for choosing the appeals heard by the court.
17. None, because the U.S. Supreme Court has no judicial authority to review state court decisions
18. The principal of a local public high school has decided to implement “a moment of silent prayer” at the beginning of each school day, immediately following the public recitation of the pledge of allegiance. This particular high school is attended by a predominantly white, Christian student population (roughly 85% of the student body consider themselves to be white Christians). A local atheist, joined by members of various non-Christian religious organizations, decides to protest the policies of the principal and threatens a lawsuit if the policy isn’t ended. Which of the following Constitutional provisions will serve as the basis for settling this legal dispute?
19. The First Amendment’s freedom of assembly clause
20. The First Amendment’s freedom of expression clause
21. The First Amendment’s establishment of religion clause
22. The Third Amendment’s foundation for individual privacy rights
23. The Fourth Amendment’s foundation for the exclusionary rule
24. Regarding the *Grutter* and *Gratz* lawsuits, what reason did the Supreme Court give for upholding the admissions standards and programs at the University of Michigan Law School?
25. It ruled that the government has a compelling interest in promoting racial and ethnic diversity in higher education.
26. The University of Michigan admissions program did not establish a racial and/or ethnic quota for admissions.
27. The admissions program did not award a set number of points to applicants based on their race or ethnicity.
28. All of these
29. None of these
30. According to data collected by the U.S. Census Bureau, which of the following individuals is most likely to vote?
31. Avi, an 18-year-old Jewish male studying at a religious school
32. Hector, a 21-year-old Latino male making minimum wage
33. Joseph, a 55-year-old, married white male making $150,000 per year
34. Liz, a 35-year-old African American single mother
35. Shannon, a 30-year-old female college student with two prior criminal convictions for shoplifting and burglary

1. Which of the following is an example of a purposive incentive for joining an interest group?
2. Diego joins the National Rifle Association (NRA) because he wants to enroll his sons in gun safety classes.
3. Donald joins the American Federation of Teachers because many of his fellow teachers belong and he enjoys the camaraderie and being a part of a team.
4. Eric joined the American Legion because he enjoys hanging out at the Legion Hall with his friends.
5. Leslie joins Greenpeace because she feels strongly about protecting the environment.
6. Sarah joins a church youth group because she is new in town and wants to make new friends.
7. Jesús is voting for the first time in the presidential election. He votes for the Republican candidate for president, the Republican candidate for the U.S. Senate, and the Democratic candidate for the U.S. House. Jesús did which of the following?
8. Voted in an open primary election
9. Voted in a presidential preference primary
10. Voted a split-ticket ballot
11. Voted in violation of the Voting Rights Act
12. None of these
13. In terms of political participation, which of the following types of political engagement are people most likely to engage in?
14. Attend an organized political protest.
15. Contact a government official about a specific issue.
16. Contribute money to a candidate for political office.
17. Sign a petition.
18. Write a letter to the editor of a local newspaper.
19. “The United States is the world’s only superpower, and as such, it can assert itself internationally and other nations will have no choice but to go along.” Which of the following foreign policy approaches best reflects the above statement?
20. Balance of power thesis
21. Internationalism
22. Isolationism
23. Multinational approach
24. Unilateralism
25. “The United States is suffering a severe economic slump. Many companies have gone out of business and unemployment is at an all-time record high.” This statement best describes which of the following economic concepts?
26. Depression
27. Inflation
28. Recession
29. Stagflation
30. Supply-side economics
31. Data suggests that the federal government revenues are $2.5 trillion and expenditures are $3 trillion. Which of the following statements is accurate?
32. The federal budget is balanced.
33. The federal government ran a budget surplus of $0.5 trillion.
34. The federal government ran a budget deficit of $0.5 trillion.
35. The overall national debt is $0.5 trillion.
36. The federal budget is $5.5 trillion.
37. In terms of voting rights, which of the following pairs of items are listed in the correct order in which they took place?
38. Poll taxes were outlawed because they disproportionately harmed African-American voters, then the Fifteenth Amendment guaranteed suffrage to freed slaves and other African-American men.
39. The Voting Rights Act protected the voting rights of racial and ethnic minorities, then women were given the right to vote.
40. The white primary system was ruled unconstitutional following the decision in *Smith v. Allwright*, then passage of the Voting Rights Act protected the voting rights of racial and ethnic minorities.
41. The white primary system was ruled unconstitutional following the decision in *Smith v. Allwright*, then women were given the right to vote.
42. White women received the right to vote, then the 15th Amendment was passed, which guaranteed suffrage to freed African slaves and other African-American men.
43. Which of the following statements about the Supreme Court’s decision in the *Brown v. Board of Education* case is **not** correct?
44. It began as a test case promoted by the NAACP.
45. It built on a series of earlier challenges to racial segregation.
46. It overturned the prior decision in the *Plessy v. Ferguson* case.
47. It ruled against both legal and informal segregation.
48. It was not implemented until a year after the decision was given.

# Appendix E—Answer Key For Quiz 2.1

| **Question Number** | **Correct Answer** | **Course Objective(s) Tested** | **Reference** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | C | 1 | p. 5 |
| 2 | E | 1 | p. 5 |
| 3 | C | 4 | p. 30 |
| 4 | D | 3 | p. 21 |
| 5 | C | 4 | p. 29 |
| 6 | C | 2 | pp. 34–35 |
| 7 | D | 4 | pp. 32–33 |
| 8 | A | 8 | p. 48 |
| 9 | D | 2 | p. 49 |
| 10 | A | 5 | p. 55 |
| 11 | D | 5 | p. 48 |
| 12 | E | 3 | p. 30 |
| 13 | C | 5 | p. 39 |
| 14 | D | 1 | pp. 6–9 |
| 15 | A | 4 | pp. 29–30 |
| 16 | E | 4 | p. 37 |
| 17 | A | 4 | p. 36 |

# Appendix F—Answer Key For Quiz 4.1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question Number** | **Correct Answer** | **Course Objective(s) Tested** | **Reference** |
| 1 | A | 2 | p. 37 |
| 2 | C | 8 | p. 87 |
| 3 | D | 7 | p. 65 |
| 4 | D | 9 | p. 69 |
| 5 | E | 8 | p. 87 |
| 6 | C | 3 | p. 106 |
| 7 | B | 3 | p. 117 |
| 8 | E | 3 | p. 130 |
| 9 | C | 3 | p. 137 |
| 10 | A | 3 | p. 135 |
| 11 | C | 5 | p. 68 |
| 12 | D | 5 | p. 48 |
| 13 | A | 2, 5 | p. 65 |
| 14 | A | 5 | p. 48 |
| 15 | C | 8 | p. 86 |
| 16 | A | 9 | p. 98 |

# Appendix G—Answer Key For Quiz 6.1

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Question Number** | **Correct Answer** | **Course Objective(s) Tested** | **Reference** |
| 1 | c | 10 | p. 144 |
| 2 | d | 10 | p. 144 |
| 3 | b | 10 | p. 152 |
| 4 | a | 10 | p. 152 |
| 5 | d | 10 | p. 152 |
| 6 | b | 10 | p. 158 |
| 7 | a | 10 | p. 165 |
| 8 | d | 10 | p. 170 |
| 9 | c | 10 | p. 165 |
| 10 | a | 10 | p. 170 |
| 11 | c | 10 | p. 151 |
| 12 | c | 10 | p. 165 |
| 13 | c | 10 | p. 164 |
| 14 | c | 10 | p. 159 |
| 15 | c | 10 | p. 152 |
| 16 | b | 10 | p. 152 |

# Appendix H—Answer Key For Quiz 9.1

| **Question Number** | **Correct Answer** | **Course Objective(s) Tested** | **Reference** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | a | 10 | p. 176 |
| 2 | d | 10 | p. 182 |
| 3 | b | 11 | p. 177 |
| 4 | b | 11 | p. 177 |
| 5 | c | 4 | p. 185 |
| 6 | a | 11 | p. 192 |
| 7 | b | 11 | p. 193 |
| 8 | b | 11 | p. 193 |
| 9 | d | 11 | p. 196 |
| 10 | a | 11 | p. 223 |
| 11 | c | 6 | p. 222 |
| 12 | c | 10 | p. 229 |
| 13 | a | 10 | pp. 234–235 |
| 14 | d | 6 | p. 247 |
| 15 | a | 6 | p. 248 |
| 16 | d | 6 | p. 248 |
| 17 | c | 6 | p. 249 |
| 18 | a | 6 | p. 251 |

# Appendix I—Answer Key For Final Exam

| **Question** | **Correct Answer** | **Course Objective(s) Tested** | **Bloom’s Level** | **Reference with page(s)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. | d | CO2, CO6 | Applying | pp. 48, 53–54, 55 |
| 2. | a | CO6, CO8 | Analyzing | p. 16 |
| 3. | e | CO1, CO2 | Applying | pp. 32, 33, 40 |
| 4. | c | CO2, CO8 | Applying | Annenberg Video |
| 5. | c | CO3 | Applying | p. 118 |
| 6. | e | CO4, CO8, CO10 | Application | pp. 21–22; 106–107 |
| 7. | e | CO4, CO6 | Applying | pp. 29, 33, 222–229 |
| 8. | d | CO3, CO10 | Analyzing | p. 152 |
| 9. | e | CO6, CO10 | Applying | pp. 8, 329–331 |
| 10. | c | CO4 | Applying | pp. 30–31 |
| 11. | e | CO2, CO4, CO6 | Applying | pp. 236, 237, 240 |
| 12. | c | CO4 | Evaluating | p. 32 |
| 13. | a | CO2, CO6, CO13 | Applying | pp. 32–33 |
| 14. | c | CO9 | Applying | p. 50 |
| 15. | c | CO2, CO4, CO6, CO8, CO13 | Analysis | pp. 53–55; 118–120 |
| 16. | e | CO2, CO4, CO8, CO10, CO12 | Analysis | No one page |
| 17. | a | CO8, CO13 | Comprehending | p. 290 |
| 18. | d | CO2, CO8, CO10 | Analyzing | p. 8 |
| 19. | e | CO7 | Analyzing | pp. 363–367 |
| 20. | a | CO9 | Evaluating | No one page |
| 21. | d | CO6 | Applying | pp. 31–32 |
| 22. | a | CO5 | Analyzing | pp. 63–64, 77–79 |
| 23. | c | CO8, CO9 | Applying | pp. 65–67 |
| 24. | d | CO8, CO13 | Understanding | pp. 98–100 |
| 25. | c | CO11 | Analyzing | pp. 131–133, PS1350.U8.Read1 |
| 26. | c | CO10 | Applying | p. 158 |
| 27. | c | CO11 | Applying | pp. 192–193 |
| 28. | d | CO10, CO11 | Applying | pp. 130–131 |
| 29. | e | CO4 | Analyzing | pp. 341–350 |
| 30. | a | CO12 | Understanding | pp. 310–312 |
| 31. | c | CO12 | Applying | pp. 317–320 |
| 32. | b | CO6, CO13 | Analyzing | pp. 92–93 |
| 33. | d | CO8, CO13 | Analyzing | pp. 41, 86–90 |

# Appendix J—attachments

## **Analysis 4.1**

## **interview template**

Ask questions related to the following subjects, as well as any others that you deem important.

**Demographic Information:**

* Name
* Age
* Occupation
* Political party affiliation

**Participation**:

Does the subject participate in:

* Voting—local or national elections?
* Interest groups or political groups?
* Any other activity—giving money or time or running for office?

**Political Socialization**:

Discuss the impact of the following on your political beliefs:

* Family—Were they active in politics, and do they share similar political views as you?
* School
* Religious affiliations
* Friends
* Media—what media outlets do you follow?

## **Analysis 9.1**

## **business letter template**

**Sender’s Address:**

This includes the sender’s address, city, and zip code. Do not include the sender’s name or title.

**Date:** Use a format such as “December 31, 2011.”

**Recipient’s Address:**

Include the person’s name and title—Mr., Ms., Miss, or Mrs.—as well as the mailing address.

**Salutation:** Use the same name as in the address, followed by a colon, for example, “Dear Mr. White:”

**Body:** Use single spacing. Insert a blank line between paragraphs. The body should include the following:

* An initial paragraph, where you introduce yourself and your topic.
* Several paragraphs where you justify your point and provide supporting details and a background.
* A closing paragraph, where you restate your main point and provide a recommendation action. Conciseness and writing style are important in a business letter.

The entire letter should be left-justified. Use 12-point Arial font.

**Closing:** Begin the closing one line after the last paragraph in the body. Capitalize the first letter, include a comma at the end, and leave four lines between the closing and the sender’s name and address.

For example:

Thank you for your time and consideration on this matter,

John Smith

111 Belmont Avenue,

Anytown, AS 34502

**Enclosures:** Include any references on a separate page labeled “References” at the top. This area should note that references are enclosed—for example, “Enclosures: references.”